

# INFORMATION LETTER

## NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

Not for  
Publication

For Members  
Only

No. 864

Washington, D. C.

December 13, 1941

### WAR SPEEDS PRICE LEGISLATION

#### Henderson Presents Amendments to House Bill; Labor Problems to Go Before Conference

The Japanese attack and the immediate acceptance by Congress of the existence of a state of war this past week had the effect of speeding up Congressional consideration of price control legislation.

On the other hand, the war emergency resulted in a shifting of consideration of defense labor problems to a proposed conference of industry and labor. On the day Congress declared war with Japan, the Senate was to have begun consideration of various strike control measures and the Senate Labor Committee was expected to announce hearings on the Smith labor disputes bill.

At least for the present, the hearings on the Smith bill have been deferred by the Senate Committee until the results of the conference are known. Secretary of Labor Perkins told the Committee at an executive meeting on December 10 that she hoped the conference, called by the President on December 11, could get under way on Monday, December 15 and a report agreed upon the following Monday.

The conference will be composed of six members each to be appointed by President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. Twelve industry members will be named by William L. Batt, Chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce. The President will appoint a moderator and an associate moderator to serve at the conference.

In consideration of the war emergency, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency indicated that prompt action would be taken on the price bill passed by the House. Amendments designed to strengthen this bill were presented to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee December

9 by Price Administrator Leon Henderson, the first of a number of witnesses to be heard by the Committee before the hearings terminate about December 18. Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Grange, Brookings Institution, and Harvard and Columbia universities are among others scheduled to testify.

In response to a Committee invitation, former President Herbert Hoover has agreed to testify as to his experiences as head of the Food Administration during the last World War. He will appear before the Committee on December 16.

Included in the amendments proposed by the administrator, were three important changes in the section of the bill dealing with agricultural commodities. These changes would lower the limitation on agricultural commodity price ceilings from 110 per cent of parity to 100 per cent of parity, remove the 1919-1929 average-price limitation on agricultural

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### PRICE SUPPORT FOR 1942 PRODUCTION

#### U. S. to Set Minimum for Growers and Stabilize Canners' Markets, States Hendrickson

Purchases by the Department of Agriculture, under its proposed program of larger production of canned vegetables in 1942, will be made from cannerymen who pay the minimum price increases to growers the program will establish, Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration, told delegates to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 8. Special price support will be extended to both growers and cannerymen, he said. He indicated that with its purchasing program the Department will be able to stabilize the level of prices during the 1942-43 marketing season and to assure cannerymen that increased pack will not adversely affect them. At the same time prices to growers will be protected.

"In the coming year, we in the United States plan to produce and distribute more canned vegetables than ever before in the history of our country. We are sharply increasing our output of food to meet real needs now and in the future, both at home and abroad. We must have record-breaking supplies of canned vegetables and other foods just as much as we need more guns, more planes, and more ships," Mr. Hendrickson asserted.

"We are looking ahead to 1942 when we will need far greater supplies of foodstuffs than are now available. Production goals have been set, and the Nation is looking to its farmers to fill this big order. And there is no question about agriculture's determination to do the job. But, no matter how patriotic farmers may be, no one should expect them to increase their production without the assurance of market outlets that will give them a fair return on the work and money it takes to bring about the expansion. Accordingly, the Federal Government has pledged to support the prices of those products for which the need is greatest. With

#### Canners Answer Call to Service

For the second time in this century the canning industry faces the grave and serious responsibility of putting forth a wartime effort. The industry met this call efficiently, and with honor, in 1917 and 1918; it will play its role with equal valor and effectiveness in the present war. The supply of canned food for the armed forces in the first World War constituted a stout weapon of offense and defense; it will be even more powerful against today's enemies. The National Canners Association, speaking for cannerymen individually and for their organizations, pledges to the Government their utmost cooperation and service in the prosecution of the war against the aggressor nations.

this support, farmers can go ahead with full confidence and know that increasing production will not spell their ruin as it frequently has in the past.

"Canned vegetables are among the vital foods of which more must be produced to meet all our requirements for use at home and for lend-lease shipment. We are taking advantage of the time that we have, and working out plans to bring about sharp increases in the production and canning of those vegetables we need in greater amounts."

The speaker reviewed the results of the meeting held in Washington November 27-28, at which tentative production goals for canned tomatoes, peas, corn, and snap beans, were announced to growers, canners and extension marketing specialists (see November 29 INFORMATION LETTER). From the exchange of ideas that took place there, he said, the Department was able to obtain information needed in developing a program of expansion, now being formulated.

"Although we are still working on some of the details, we have just about settled on a program to give us the biggest production and distribution of canned vegetables in the history of our country. And in carrying out this program we are determined to see that the interests of the growers of the canning vegetables we need are protected, and that they are accorded fair treatment. At the same time, it is only reasonable that the canners also have certain assurances so that they too will be able to see their way clear in carrying their full share of the responsibility," he continued.

The balance of Mr. Hendrickson's address follows:

To achieve the goals that are necessary for canning vegetables will require mutual confidence and the full cooperation of growers, canners, and the Department of Agriculture. The job is not easy. It involves tens of thousands of growers and from 1,500 to 2,000 canning plants. And these growers and canners are scattered in different parts of the country. Production and business practices differ with each area. Their problems vary from place to place. All of these differences and variations must be taken into account and reconciled if the 1942 goals for canning vegetables are to be reached.

In the light of the information given to us by the growers and canners who attended the vegetable canning conference, we should have as goals for 1942 a pack of canned tomatoes about one-fifth greater than the 1941 pack, a pack of canned peas about one-third greater than that of this year, only a slight increase in the pack of snap beans, and a small decrease from this year's record level in the pack of canned corn. These quantities, we believe, will provide the country with sufficient supplies to take care of increased domestic consumption in 1942-43, as well as meet military, school lunch, and lend-lease requirements, and provide for a normal carryover into the next season.

Special support will be necessary to assist growers and canners in achieving 1942 goals for canned tomatoes and peas. These packs are larger than can reasonably be expected without such assistance. Through a purchase program we can stabilize the level of canned tomato and pea prices during the 1942-43 marketing season and provide canners with assurance that further increases in their packs resulting from larger than average yields will not adversely affect price levels for the canned products. At the same time, we believe it only fair that prices to growers also should be protected. This we intend to do.

It is obvious that in order to get the large packs of canned tomatoes and peas required for 1942, it will be necessary to pay growers more and also provide for some increase in price for the finished product. While our purchases will be

made direct from canners at this higher price level, we intend to provide a safeguard in order to make sure that the growers supplying the canners from whom we buy share fairly in the benefits from our purchase operations.

Full information about the program for canning vegetables is to be supplied growers in the various States. The USDA State Defense Boards will assist growers in translating the national minimum price increase into terms of what the minimum grower price should be for each State. These boards also will have the responsibility of certifying that individual canners are paying for 1942 contracted acreages of canning tomatoes and peas, prices which are at least the minimum made possible by the purchase program. Our purchases, supported by minimum prices for the canned product, will be made from those canners who are certified as having made at least the minimum price increases to growers over a base period during which growers' costs were below those farmers are certain to experience in 1942.

In what I have said I have tried to give you a broad outline of the program for canned vegetables on which we are working. I hope that we will have the details of this program completed so that it can be announced by the middle of this month. We are trying to make this program as flexible as possible in order to make sure that the supplies of canned products we need are produced. While the goals for canned tomatoes and peas may seem large at first glance, they actually are not when you consider the possibility of low yields.

Insofar as this year's supply of canned vegetables is concerned, I want to say that there is no shortage in the total amount available. In fact, the 1941-42 supply of the four leading canned vegetables—tomatoes, peas, snap beans, and corn—is 25 per cent above what we apparently consumed domestically in the 1940-41 season, and 40 per cent over the average for the preceding five marketing seasons. But, the demand and need for larger supplies of canned vegetables are continuing to increase, and by establishing the goals for the 1942 pack, we are looking ahead to meet the greater requirements that are in the picture.

From the information we have been able to obtain, we think that there is a pretty good chance that present canning plant facilities and scheduled new plant capacity can produce the increased quantities of canned tomatoes and peas needed for 1942. The important thing, however, is to have the acreage produced in the areas where the canning plants are located. There is no use in a grower producing tomatoes or any other vegetable for canning unless he is within reach of a cannery and knows that his product will be taken by the canner.

The success or failure of this particular program depends upon the willingness of growers and canners to cooperate with each other and with their Government. The need for increased production was never greater than it is today in this war emergency.

#### OPA Establishes Ceilings on Foodstuffs

The Office of Price Administration imposed ceiling prices on unprocessed coffee, cocoa, pepper, and fats and oils, except butter, December 12 and 13, in "war emergency action to prevent development of runaway prices in basic foodstuffs." Prices established are temporary and may be superseded by revised schedules on completion of current investigations. Ceilings apply to all sales of spots or futures but not to retail sales. OPA emphasized that should unwarranted price rises occur in retail prices "appropriate action" would be taken.

## FSCC CANNED PEACH PURCHASES

## Canned Orange Juice Offers Sought—Weekly Record of USDA Purchases

In response to a number of inquiries from canners for detailed information concerning the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation's purchases of canned peaches, the Association requested FSCC to furnish figures on variety, grade, can size, and the State from which purchase was made. This information is presented in the following table and covers the period March 15 to December 6, 1941:

## AMOUNT BY CAN SIZE AND GRADE

State and Variety	No. 2's	No. 2½'s	No. 10's	Total
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Actual Cases
California: Freestone				
	3,157(B)		3,157(B)	
	55,623(C)	5,500(C)	61,123(C)	
	26,290(D)		26,290(D)	
		9,100(F)	9,100(F)	
Total	85,070	14,600	99,670	
Cling	1,000(B)	41,100(B)	42,100(B)	
	2,000(C)	260,808(C)	3,500(C)	275,308(C)
		21,845(D)		21,845(D)
			1,400(F)	1,400(F)
Total	3,000	332,753	4,900	340,653
New York: Freestone		30,000(C)		30,000(C)
			30,000(F)	30,000(F)
Total	30,000	30,000	60,000	
Georgia: Freestone		5,000(C)		5,000(C)
	1,750(D)		1,750(D)	
		10,000(F)	10,000(F)	
Total	6,750	10,000	16,750	
Maryland: Freestone		4,000(C)		4,000(C)
			4,800(F)	4,800(F)
Total	4,000	4,800	8,800	
Michigan: Freestone		10,000(C)		10,000(C)
Total	10,000		10,000	
Virginia: Freestone		21,335(C)		21,335(C)
Total	21,335		21,335	
Pennsylvania: Cling		3,700(C)		3,700(C)
Total	3,700		3,700	
Washington: Freestone		320(A)		320(A)
	1,825(B)		1,825(B)	
	2,625(C)	475(C)	3,100(C)	
	5,000(D)		5,000(D)	
		1,300(F)	1,300(F)	
Total	9,770	1,775	11,545	
Total: Freestone	106,925	61,175	238,100	
Cling	3,000	336,453	4,900	334,353
Grand total	3,000	503,378	66,075	572,453

With the opening of the citrus canning season, FSCC again has invited canners to submit offers for the sale of canned orange juice. Purchases will be limited to cans containing eight ounces or less of Grade C or a higher grade juice. Offers are to be in the hands of the Corporation by December 16 for acceptance on December 18.

Purchases of canned food items made by the Department of Agriculture through FSCC and SMA during the past week are noted in the following table along with the cumulative totals of all canned foods purchased by these agencies since March 15. The Middle Atlantic region contributed the cur-

rent tomato purchase made by FSCC in the amount of 81,566 cases of Grade C. This total was composed of 57,900 cases No. 2's, 22,700 cases No. 2½'s, and 966 cases No. 10's.

	Dec. 5-Dec. 12	Mar. 15-Dec. 12
	Cases	Cases
Fruits:		
Apples		359,500
Apricots		262,049
Grapefruit		398,418
Grapefruit juice	338,920	982,120
Orange juice		8,000
Peaches		572,453
Pears		1,004,860
Pineapple		5,000
Prunes		751,569
Vegetables:		
Beans, green		2,000
Beans, snap		9,806
Beets		14,500
Carrots		20,000
Celery		1,250
Peas		218,919
Potatoes		581,400
Spinach		1,250
Tomatoes	81,566	5,424,709
Tomato paste		69,600
Tomato puree		43,000
Fish:		
Species not specified—		
Spots	37,391	1,855,718
Futures		2,707,800
Others:		
Chicken, boneless		294,140
Field Ration, type C		3,449,976
Milk, evaporated	675,500	15,010,780
Pork	4,573,308	227,321,536
Pork and beans	861,200	3,262,498
Soup		32
Turkey, boneless	640,520	780,520
* Pounds.		

## Lend-Lease Deliveries of Canned Foods

Canned products continued to be important in the deliveries of foodstuffs to the British Government for shipment under the provisions of the Lend-lease Act. Total delivery of all agricultural commodities in October amounted to 550,000,000 pounds valued at about \$60,000,000, according to figures released by the Department of Agriculture, December 8.

The following table shows the total deliveries of canned products during October and since the start of the Lend-lease program:

Commodity	Quantities	
	October	Nov. 1
Fish, canned	pounds	10,871,289
Milk, evaporated	cases	1,217,970
Pork meat products	pounds	30,663,878
(Not all canned)		210,828,234
Sausage, canned	do	57,525
Beans, baked	cases	304,069
Fruit, canned	do	323,998
Potatoes, canned	do	76,595
Tomatoes, canned	do	671,695
		2,160,505

## Marines Seek Tomatoes, Beans, Mushrooms

The U. S. Marine Corps, Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C., has invited bids to be opened December 23 on 3,500 pounds of Extra Standard tomatoes in 12-ounce cans, 3,500 pounds of beans with pork and tomato sauce in 12-ounce cans, and 200 cases of Fancy sliced mushrooms in No. 10 cans. Tomatoes and beans are for delivery at the Marine barracks at New River, N. Car., and the mushrooms at Quantico, Va.

### New Standards for Grapefruit Juice Issued

The Agricultural Marketing Service has issued United States Standards for Grades of Canned Grapefruit Juice, effective December 15, 1941. These supersede tentative standards that have been effective since October 1, 1939.

The new standards differ in only a few respects from the old. The flavor for Fancy canned grapefruit juice is defined as "a fine grapefruit flavor" rather than a "normal flavor" as in the former standards. Some details have been changed in the analytical method for determining the per cent of recoverable oil.

Copies of the new standards may be obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION FORECAST

#### USDA Estimates Grapefruit at About 1 1/2 Million Boxes Less Than Last Season

According to the December 1 crop report of the Department of Agriculture, total grapefruit production for the 1941-42 season is now indicated to be 41,490,000 boxes. Production last season was 43,033,000 boxes; in 1939-40, 35,192,000 boxes. Prospects in Florida increased slightly during November, and the crop in that State is now placed at 21,400,000 boxes compared with last season's (1940-41) crop of 24,500,000 boxes. Production of seedless varieties in Florida is expected to be about 5 per cent larger than last season but production of other varieties is indicated to be 22 per cent less than in 1940-41. The Texas grapefruit crop is estimated at 15,100,000 boxes compared with 13,800,000 boxes produced last season. Processing plants in that State are opening somewhat earlier than last season, though operations are not yet extensive.

The 1941-42 Arizona grapefruit crop is estimated at 3,000,000 boxes. Production in 1940-41 in that State was 2,650,000 boxes. In both the Salt River and Yuma Valleys of that State, grapefruit is maturing more slowly than usual, but the quality of the fruit is expected to be better than in any other recent year. Production of grapefruit in California for the 1941-42 season is placed at 1,990,000 boxes, compared with last year's production of 1,983,000 boxes in that State. Production in the Desert valleys—placed at 965,000 boxes, and in "other" areas—placed at 1,025,000 boxes, is approximately the same as was produced in each of these areas in 1940-41.

The 1941-42 United States crop of early and midseason oranges is estimated in this report at 40,462,000 boxes, compared with 38,876,000 boxes of these varieties reported in 1940-41, and 36,363,000 boxes in 1939-40.

Growing conditions during November were relatively favorable for development of citrus fruits in nearly all areas. In Florida, rainfall was above normal, with the heaviest precipitation occurring in the southern portion of the citrus belt. The Florida early and midseason orange crop is placed at 16,800,000 boxes compared with 15,900,000 boxes last season (1940-41). Sub-freezing temperatures occurred in some California citrus areas during November, but were not sufficiently low or of long enough duration to cause significant damage, though orchard heaters were used rather generally

in the San Joaquin Valley, and a limited extent, in southern California. Harvest of Navel and miscellaneous oranges in central California is now in "full swing." Indicated production of these varieties in California is now placed at 19,764,000 boxes for 1941-42, compared with 19,472,000 boxes in 1940-41.

The Texas orange crop is indicated to be 3,100,000 boxes for 1941-42. In 1940-41, production was 2,750,000 boxes in that State. Arizona orange production is now expected to total 600,000 boxes, compared with 500,000 boxes last season.

### Stocks and Shipments of Pitted Red Cherries

Stocks of canned pitted red cherries in canners' hand on December 1, 1941, were less than half the quantity held on December 1, 1940, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments during November, 1941, were approximately one-fourth the volume of shipments reported during November, 1940.

The following table presents shipments and stocks of No. 2's and No. 10's on certain dates:

	1940-41		1941-42	
	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases
Stocks, December 1.....	878,003	503,711	350,473	268,855
Shipments for November.....	98,740	70,648	25,451	22,777
Shipments, July 1 to December 1 1,112,535	764,269	569,904	760,876	

In the following table are given detailed figures of December 1, 1941, stocks of pitted red cherries, by regions:

	No. 2's	No. 10's	Misc.	Total
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	11,906	23,124	4,568	39,598
Stocks: unsold.....	47,729	49,701	9,664	107,094
Stocks: total.....	59,635	72,825	14,232	146,692
Shipments for November.....	— 4,453	7,624	3,439	6,608
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	101,536	39,595	341	161,472
Stocks: unsold.....	179,241	80,172	10,084	269,477
Stocks: total.....	280,777	139,767	10,405	430,949
Shipments for November.....	26,984	15,584	1,814	44,382
Western States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	6,460	26,767	4,113	37,340
Stocks: unsold.....	3,601	29,496	4,023	37,120
Stocks: total.....	10,061	56,263	8,136	74,460
Shipments for November.....	2,922	— 431	1,306	3,797
Total United States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	119,902	109,486	9,022	238,410
Stocks: unsold.....	230,571	159,369	23,751	413,691
Stocks: total.....	350,473	268,855	32,773	652,101
Shipments for November.....	25,451	22,777	6,559	54,787

\* Stocks are larger than were reported for November 1. Minus shipments are reported here to make this adjustment.

The above stocks report includes estimates for three firms not reported.

### State Associations Elect 1942 Officers

In recent annual meetings the following officers were elected for 1942 by State canning associations:

*Tri-State Packers Association*—R. D. Cleaveland, H. J. McGrath Co., Baltimore, Md., president; O. G. Martin, Federalsburg, Md., first vice president; Norman Stewart, E. Pritchard, Inc., Bridgeton, N. J., second vice president; Frank M. Shook, Easton, Md., secretary-treasurer.

*Association of New York State Canners, Inc.*—Howard T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, president; Harold F. Patterson, Lyndonville Canning Co., Lyndonville, vice president; Earl M. Simpson, Snider Packing Corporation, Rochester, treasurer; Lee A. Taylor, Rochester, secretary.

**Maine Canners Association**—George H. Hall, George H. Hall & Sons, Inc., Dexter, president; Clinton W. Davis, Portland Packing Co., Portland, vice-president; F. Webster Browne, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, secretary-treasurer.

**Minnesota Canners Association**—H. A. Blesi, Fairmont Canning Co., Fairmont, president; John McGovern, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., LeSueur, vice-president; George A. Borg, Northland Canning Co., Cokato, secretary-treasurer.

**Ohio Canners Association**—Richard C. Sharp, Sharp Canning Co., Celina, president; George S. Wenger, Lake Erie Canning Co., Sandusky, vice-president; Roy Irons, Clyde, secretary-treasurer. (All re-elected from 1941).

### Army Invites Variety of Canned Foods Bids

The Chicago Quartermaster has issued invitations for bids on 28,637 dozen No. 10 cans of Fancy sauerkraut, with an acceptable alternate bid on 105,000 dozen 2½'s. Bids, to be opened December 26, will be used as a basis for negotiated procurement.

On December 16, the Chicago Quartermaster will open similar informal bids on 5,250 dozen 1-gallon cans of whole sour pickles, 168 dozen 1-gallon cans of imitation dill pickles, and 518 dozen 1-gallon cans of mixed sweet cut pickles.

Other bid-openings scheduled at Chicago are: December 17,—50 dozen 10's of Grade B fruit cocktail, the same quantity of Choice fruit salad,—1,836 dozen 1-pound oval cans of sardines, and December 18—111,252 dozen 14½-ounce cans of evaporated milk.

The Jersey City Quartermaster has issued invitations for bids on 142,000 dozen 2-pound jars and 33,700 dozen No. 10 cans of assorted fruit jams. Bids will be opened December 20. Another Jersey City invitation, with a December 26 opening date, calls for 1,686 No. 10 cans of Standard string beans, 1,182 No. 10 cans of Standard tomatoes, and smaller quantities of canned apples, lima beans, catsup, cherries, corn, evaporated milk, peaches, peas, pineapple, chili sauce, sauerkraut, and spinach.

### Can Manufacturers Industry Committee Named

Formation of the Can Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee was announced December 10 by the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees of the Office of Production Management.

Appointed to the committee were:

Adam Batdorf, Liberty Can and Sign Co.; L. H. Clark, J. L. Clark Mfg., Co.; F. J. Costello, Federal Tin Co.; W. C. Cross, The Carnation Co.; D. W. Figgis, American Can Co.; L. F. Gieg, National Can Co.; J. F. Hartlieb, Continental Can Co.; D. M. Heekin, The Heekin Can Co.; E. A. Mignacco, Western Can Co.; George A. Milton, George A. Milton Can Co.; F. T. Nesbitt, Owens-Illinois Can Co.; R. S. Solinsky, Cans, Incorporated; Richard P. Swartz, Crown Can Co.; and E. R. Thompson, Thompson Can Co.

The committee has been summoned to meet December 16 in room 4354, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

### Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

#### Carlot Shipments as Reported to the Agricultural Marketing Service by Common Carriers

Supplies of snap and lima beans on the fresh market for the week ending December 6, 1941, were larger than for the corresponding week in 1940, but supplies of tomatoes, green peas, and spinach were smaller, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits also were smaller for the week ending December 6 this year than for the same period a year ago.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the AMS, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—					Season total to—
	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	
Beans, snap and lima.....	163	260	168	1,273	800	
Tomatoes.....	275	243	266	19,978	22,172	
Green peas.....	48	35	104	6,274	5,973	
Spinach.....	230	220	68	475	522	
Others:						
Domestic, competing directly.....	1,137	1,095	853	27,513	26,702	
Imports competing directly...	7	11	1	8	15	
Imports competing indirectly.....	68	98	153	1,031	1,600	
<b>FRUITS</b>						
Citrus, domestic.....	4,210	3,461	3,851	22,434	21,632	
Imports.....	0	0	3	54	68	
Others, domestic.....	526	555	635	49,174	47,235	

### Coast Canners Asked to Stay Civilian Orders

West Coast cannery were requested by the San Francisco Quartermaster, the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, to fill no substantial civilian orders of canned foods that might be of suitable variety or grade for use of the Army, until further notice, according to a bulletin released by the Canners League of California. Telegrams to this effect were sent, through their respective associations, to canners of California, the Northwest, and Utah.

San Francisco Army officials explained that it was hoped cannery in those areas would refrain from making civilian sales, other than normal fill-ins of such canned items, pending clarification of possible increased requirements for the armed forces in the Pacific war area. It is expected that additional requirements will be made known at an early date.

### Rating Granted Scarce Insecticide Materials

Manufacturers of insecticides, germicides and fungicides were granted priority assistance in obtaining scarce materials by Preference Rating Order P-87, issued December 13 by the Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management. Priority assistance under the order may be obtained by 70 specified manufacturers who have been so notified. Other manufacturers may be added to the list from time to time, it was stated.

Insecticides, germicides and fungicides are defined in the order as chemicals or mixtures of chemicals to be used for the following purposes, provided they are in connection with the production of food:

(1) Spraying, dipping, dusting or fumigating domestic animals, seeds, tubers and bulbs, growing plants, stored

products and buildings for the purpose of controlling destructive insects, fungi and bacteria.

(2) Disinfecting soil, farm buildings, dairy implements and machinery, cattle and poultry cars.

### OPM Appoints Can Size Subcommittee

Appointments to the technical subcommittee for conservation, substitution, and simplification under the Fruit, Fish, and Vegetable Canning Defense Industry Advisory Committee have been made by the Office of Production Management. This subcommittee will be engaged in work on can sizes and other activities of like nature.

Personnel of the subcommittee was approved by the Bureau of Clearance of Defense Advisory Committees and letters asking acceptance of their appointment went out December 10. Names of the appointees will be announced as soon as all acceptances have been received, it was stated.

### Miss Smith Addresses New York Canners

Miss Katherine Smith of the Association's Home Economics Division addressed the convention of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., at Buffalo December 12 on "The Relation of the Home Economics Division to Canners and Consumers."

### WAR SPEEDS PRICE LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 6779)

tural price ceilings, and shift one clause of the section to give the price administrator, rather than the Secretary of Agriculture, authority to adjust parity price figures determined by the Secretary on the bases of grade, location, and seasonal differentials. Mr. Henderson's recommendations would retain the "market price prevailing for such commodity on October 1" as an additional bar against too low price ceilings for agricultural products.

Mr. Henderson also urged the Committee to place back in the bill three additional and highly controversial sections that had been eliminated by House action. These sections of the original Henderson bill called for the appointment of a single administrator, a licensing system to aid in the enforcement of the measure, and broad authority for the administrator to buy and sell the production of marginal and high-cost producers.

House passage of an amended Senate bill extending the Federal benefit payment provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act sent the measure to a Senate-House Conference Committee on December 11. The Conference Committee will consider House action that would increase the mandatory loan rate of 85 per cent of parity on basic farm products sufficiently to insure growers 100 per cent of parity when added to their benefit payments.

### Reproduction of Priority Forms and Orders

The Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management on December 12 issued the following statement relating to the reproduction of official forms and orders:

Reproduction of Priorities Division forms and orders is permitted *only* in accordance with the following instructions:

Any application form, including form PD-1, may be reproduced.

Any report form, including inventory report forms, may be reproduced.

Any "M" order, "L" order, or "E" order may be reproduced.

As to "P" orders, two rules are to be followed:

1. If the order is issued to a general class of persons, and does not name any individual as the recipient of the order (as is the case in P-22, the Maintenance and Repair Order) the order may be freely reproduced in the same manner as "M" orders.

2. If the "P" order has been issued for the use of specifically named firms or individuals, it may be reproduced for use either by the individual producer or by his suppliers who are entitled to use the order, by the photo-offset or similar photographic process. Such copies must be identical in size and every other respect with the order as issued by OPM. Blank forms of "P" orders may be reproduced for informational purposes only when they are stamped "Specimen" or "Sample," so as to make it clear that the copy is for information only and not for use.

The purpose of these rules is a permit reproduction of forms and orders for (1) informational purposes, of (2) for purposes of applying for priority assistance, or (3) furnishing information to the OPM—but also to prevent reproduction of forms and orders which might lend themselves to improper use.

Whenever any form required by the OPM is reproduced, for whatever purpose, it must be reproduced in the exact format, language, color, type, size, and phraseology of the original.

### Miss Elliott Resigns Consumer Division Post

The resignation of Miss Harriett Elliott from her position as head of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration has been accepted by the President and will be effective immediately, it was announced December 11. Miss Elliott plans to return to her duties at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, she disclosed in her letter of resignation.

No successor has been appointed as yet, but officials of OPA have stated that the Consumer Division work will be continued under direction of an appointee from outside the present personnel.

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